

DROPPED TO DEATH

FEARFUL RAILWAY CATASTROPHE IN ALABAMA.

Louisville and Nashville Trains of Two Coaches Plunge From a Bridge Ninety Feet High Over the Cahaba—Wreck Immediately Takes Fire and Several of the Missing Probably Utterly Consumed in the Flames—Some Frightful Experiences of Victims—The Killed and Injured—News of Accidents in Many Lands.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 28.—Conflicting statements were current this morning as to the number of dead bodies taken from the debris of yesterday's wreck near Blocton. The official list furnished at the office of the Louisville showed only twenty-one so far recovered and eleven injured, of which at least two were fatal and six serious. This official list was the same as that furnished at a late hour last night. It was estimated by some who witnessed the clearing of the debris yesterday, including several physicians, that twenty-eight dead bodies were taken out. The relief train which returned to the city last night at 9 o'clock stopped at a siding two miles outside of the city limits, where it was met by undertakers' wagons and ambulances. The time of arrival of this train was known only to those who had been engaged to look after the dead and wounded. The dead were quietly and quickly removed to the undertakers' shops and the wounded were taken to an infirmary in this city. A representative of the Associated Press who visited the scene of the wreck failed to find any evidence of fatalities in excess of the number already reported and the identity of this number could not then be established beyond the list of the railroad.

At the scene of the wreck this morning it was learned that the dead bodies of those who resided at Blocton were taken to that place. The body of James Bowling, express manager, was shipped to his former home, Guthrie, Ky. The Birmingham Mineral accommodation has no mail service on Sunday, and this fact explains the escape of Railway Postal Agent Bass, who at first was reported among the missing. Conductor Robert Rutherford reported missing was not on the train. Yesterday was his regular trip, but Conductor Council was running extra, in place of Rutherford.

A DAY IN AGONY.
Mr. Bryson, who was listed among the fatally injured yesterday, is numbered among the dead today. He lived for 24 hours in great agony. He was freightfully mangled and burned. When the train made its awful plunge Bryson did not get to the bottom. He was caught between the running rails and a twenty-five foot above the river. The flames from the burning cars below brought him to a consciousness of his perilous position. He managed to extricate himself and fell, bleeding and mangled, to the river bottom into two feet of water. He then pulled himself underneath a large rock and protected to some extent by the running water, he escaped the flames but was not able to long survive his injuries.

SCENE OF THE CATASTROPHE.
The immediate vicinity of the fatal disaster is the Alpine region of Alabama, picturesque, wild and rugged. It has been the home of outlaws and moonshiners. Here, in this trackless country, Rubie Burrows, who at first was reported as a robber, whose dead body the Louisville and Nashville tracks at Blocton and makes the return trip to Birmingham, after a circuit touching numerous mining towns in this section. Between Gurney and Blocton, the tracks cross the Cahaba river, an unimportant stream, which, except in times of heavy rain, is quite shallow. The bridge is about ninety feet high with a 200-foot span in the middle, and approaches several hundred feet long.

THE PLUNGE TO DEATH.
Yesterday's dispatches say: The train was a small local passenger which, starting from Birmingham at 4 a. m., runs to a point near Gurney, then goes over a connecting link of track controlled by the Southern Railway, and known as the Blaird, Blocton and Birmingham road. The train returns to the Louisville and Nashville tracks at Blocton and makes the return trip to Birmingham, after a circuit touching numerous mining towns in this section. Between Gurney and Blocton, the tracks cross the Cahaba river, an unimportant stream, which, except in times of heavy rain, is quite shallow. The bridge is about ninety feet high with a 200-foot span in the middle, and approaches several hundred feet long.

AT HEADQUARTERS.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28.—At the headquarters of the Louisville and Nashville company in this city, the statement was made that the catastrophe resulted in twenty dead and eight injured. This is according to telegrams received by Superintendent of Transportation George E. Evans. Mr. Evans maintained that the wreck was the result of a carefully planned scheme of robbery and did not entertain the idea that it was due to carelessness on the part of the division superintendent or his subordinates. He said he could not see how the wreck could have occurred except as a pre-arranged affair. The trains moved over the bridge at a very slow rate of speed and it would take a very serious derangement of the rails to cause the train to jump the track.

It was reported early last night that 175 people had been killed in the wreck.

Mr. Evans at once scouted the idea. He said there were only two coaches in the train with a capacity of about 100. The fact that the train was local and that it was Sunday would both argue against such a number as 175.

THE LIST AT NOON.
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 28.—A special to the Journal from Birmingham says: "At noon today the list of dead from yesterday's bridge disaster at Cahaba river, where a Birmingham Mineral railroad train dropped through a bridge 100 feet high, on the Southern railway, appears now to have grown to twenty-four. This includes the death of W. D. Rast, a bridge foreman, who was killed in a second wreck, which resulted from a collision of construction trains at the scene of the first disaster, six hours after the bridge catastrophe. Twenty-one bodies were taken from Cahaba river and since then it has been ascertained that S. W. Tibbs and wife, who boarded the ill-fated train at Gurney for Adger, are missing. Tibbs and his wife had been on a visit to the latter's father, residing near Gurney. They went to Gurney early yesterday morning and boarded the train. Since then nothing has been heard of them, so far as can be ascertained. Their bodies were not found in the wreck, and their absence can only be accounted for by the fact that they must have been burned up in the wreck."

DEATH LIST IN DOUBT.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28.—A special to the Republic from Birmingham, Ala., says: "The death list from yesterday's wreck at Cahaba river, where a Birmingham Mineral railroad train dropped through a bridge 100 feet high, on the Southern railway, appears now to have grown to twenty-four. This includes the death of W. D. Rast, a bridge foreman, who was killed in a second wreck, which resulted from a collision of construction trains at the scene of the first disaster, six hours after the bridge catastrophe. Twenty-one bodies were taken from Cahaba river and since then it has been ascertained that S. W. Tibbs and wife, who boarded the ill-fated train at Gurney for Adger, are missing. Tibbs and his wife had been on a visit to the latter's father, residing near Gurney. They went to Gurney early yesterday morning and boarded the train. Since then nothing has been heard of them, so far as can be ascertained. Their bodies were not found in the wreck, and their absence can only be accounted for by the fact that they must have been burned up in the wreck."

The railroad authorities say that they have received indefinite inquiries about the Tibbs family, but know nothing of them. Andrew Bryson, of Blocton, one of the injured passengers, died at a hospital in this city tonight. His death will run the number of dead up to twenty-four. Bryson was freightfully mangled and burned. Several persons from Blocton, who were early on the scene of the wreck, still declare that twenty-seven bodies were taken out of the river and that the bodies of the missing passengers are mistaken in the number killed. The Blocton people seem to think that several bodies were taken away by friends before the relief train left on Sunday trip with the dead and wounded. The railroad officials, however, are firm in this statement that only twenty-one corpses were recovered. They say that all reports to the contrary are the result of wild rumors.

WORK OF THE FIRE FIGHTERS.
Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 28.—Gregor Kierbaum and his wife were burned to death in their home at Johnston today. The building was partially consumed by the fire, which resulted from the explosion of a lamp.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The ferry boat which carried the wrecked train from the vania Railroad company was burned to the water's edge today. Loss about \$100,000.

DRIVEN OUT IN THE COLD.
New York, Dec. 28.—Forty-four families were driven out of their homes early this morning, when the temperature was 12 to 14 degrees above zero, by a fire, which started on the third floor of an apartment house in West Fifth street. The flames extended to the house adjoining and the third and fourth floors of both buildings were burned out. The loss on the buildings is about \$20,000 and that sustained by the tenants will reach \$30,000.

FURNITURE HOUSE BURNED.
Washington, Dec. 28.—The large furniture house of Julius Lammberg, on New York avenue, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss on building, stock and adjacent structures damaged will amount to about \$300,000. The loss on the stock alone is placed at \$100,000, of which there is \$60,000 insurance. The church of the Epiphany is directly in the rear of the burned building, and the firemen had hard work to save it. The Burr mansion, where, tradition says, Edgar Allan Poe wrote "The Raven," is separated from the furniture establishment by an alley, but was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MRS. BECKER A CRIPPLE.
Stamford, Conn., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn, N. Y., sustained a serious accident yesterday which may result in making her a cripple for life. Mrs. Beecher is visiting at the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Scoville, in this city. She was attacked by an alley, but was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

EUROPEAN CATASTROPHES.
Hull, Dec. 28.—The Wilson line steamship Volo is a total loss at Wingo, off the coast of Sweden. The crew and passengers were saved. The Volo was a cargo ship, 84 years old. It was built in 1810, and registered 541 tons net.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A special dispatch from Rome says a landslide has completely buried the village of Santa Ana de Pelago, demolishing 118 houses and rendering 150 families homeless. There was no loss of life.

NEW JERSEY, Dec. 28.—A fishing smack belonging to this place has been wrecked, drowning twelve men and several children.

ATHENS, Dec. 28.—Floods have occurred in the Peloponnese, and have been accompanied by some loss of life.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

WORKING ON ABDUL

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POWERS WASTE SOME MORE TIME.

They Give It Out Officially, However. That There are Symptoms of Compliance on His Part of Yielding to the Demand for Reforms—Russian Minister Makes a Rank Threat and Gets a Defiant Answer—Secret Alliance Between Germany and Turkey—Why the Sultan Feels so Safe in His Insolent Defiance.

(Copyrighted 1896, by Associated Press.)
Constantinople, Dec. 28.—The Russian ambassador, on Saturday, acting in concert with the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Austria, had an audience with the sultan, Abdul Hamid, one of many such interviews which have taken place within the past year on the same subject, that of a better adjustment of the affairs of the Turkish empire.

The Russian diplomat began by warning the sultan and the Turkish government that if the revenues ceded for the payment of the Turkish debt were touched, European control of the finances of the empire would become inevitable. M. de Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, further informed the sultan that the czar guaranteed his personal safety and engaged himself to maintain the sultan's supremacy, in the event of severe measures being necessary upon the part of the powers.

The sultan, however, remained obstinate, refusing his consent to any measure of control, financial or otherwise, by the powers.

To this the Russian ambassador replied that the condition of the Turkish empire placed the throne and the Caliphate in imminent peril.

Thereupon Abdul Hamid remarked, impressively: "I may be the last of the Caliphs, but I will never become a second Khedive."

In addition to these warnings M. Nelidoff sent a note to the Turkish government and to the palace and the utmost significance is attached to it in diplomatic circles. He pointed out in precise terms the necessity of the sultan following the advice of the powers and acting in complete agreement with their plans for improving the situation, warning them once more that the sultan's refusal to do so involves the most disagreeable consequences.

The ambassadors of the powers will meet again in order to discuss the situation and will re-assemble the future twice a week until they complete their recommendations to the sultan and his advisers.

The envoys acting together will henceforth maintain the strictest secrecy regarding their deliberations, and the action taken or contemplated, and will not even inform the envoys of other powers of the decisions.

These latest steps upon the part of the powers are, once again, reported to have produced a profound impression at the sultan's court and in the palace.

WHY THE POWERS FAIL.
New York, Dec. 28.—A special to the World from Washington says: The statement that a secret alliance exists between Germany and the sultan of Turkey is made in a letter from Constantinople to the State Department today. The letter was written by one high in authority in the Turkish government, and explains that the sultan is not so much a friend of the powers as he is a friend of the powers' enemies.

The sultan gives an insight to the present affairs in Turkey. After the great powers had, through their ambassadors in Constantinople, addressed a collective note to the sultan, insisting on his giving reforms and an absolute guarantee of the future for the lives and property of all his subjects, the eastern question, again became the great center of European diplomacy.

The sultan gave his promise. The Sublime Porte entered on the reform with a fevered energy, which surprised all Europe. Garrison was established on the outskirts of the empire, and the whole country was placed under a practical military rule. The Sublime Porte removed its errors and lesser officials with a dispatch astonishing to those conversant with the usual bewildering delays in eastern diplomacy.

An amnesty was promised to ward Armenian prisoners and over 1,200 of them have already been set at liberty. England, France and Russia were not, however, absolutely confident of the sultan's perseverance in this work. Sir Philip Currie, the English ambassador, intimated to the minister of foreign affairs, that England, although pleased with the sultan's reforms, was not so strong enough to insure the permanent enforcement of these measures. It was, therefore, desirable, he said, that those powers which had the most vital interest in Turkey, namely, England, France and Russia, should have written negotiations on the subject. To agree to this proposal, the sultan tacitly consented to a protectorate composed of these three powers. In case he failed to fulfill his contract, he would be virtually at the mercy of the triumvirate.

The Sublime Porte was much disturbed by Sir Philip's visit and for a time seemed that English diplomacy would be successful in the reform work. Suddenly the sultan assumed a defensive attitude. Sir Philip was informed that the Sublime Porte would continue the reforms on the lines which had been laid down, but that it was not possible to guarantee the life and property of subjects, and that any further assurance was deemed unnecessary.

It is now generally known in Constantinople that the sultan, Abdul Hamid, had acted on instructions from the German government, and no little chagrin is felt among the supporters of the English and Russian plans.

Diplomats there, according to the writer, are now recalling that a year and a half ago, Emperor William of Germany visited the sultan at Constantinople, and was received with extravagant honors. It was hinted then that perhaps a secret treaty had been formed between the two monarchs to prevent both Russian and English encroachments.

The sultan, according to the letter, while not yet completely reassured that he will retain in perfect control of his domain, with the privilege of buying the whole empire, if he so desires, is shrewd enough to know that the powers of Europe hate each other much more than they hate him. The conclusion of the letter is that "no matter what happens, the great Christian nations cannot afford to become embroiled with each other. Russia, least of all, has no chance as she is, cannot afford the luxury of war, much as she desires it. Statesmen here state that in such an event, it would not be a question of the dismemberment of Turkey, but of the dismemberment of Russia."

NELIDOFF IS "ISOLATED."
London, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily Telegraph says: M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, while here, warmly advocated a military occupation of Constantinople. The council has convened to discuss this project. The majority of the ministers oppose M. Nelidoff's scheme, whereupon the czar also announced that he was opposed to active coercion.

CHINESE ANGLOMANIA.
Washington, Dec. 28.—According to news received here from unofficial sources, Li Hung Chang's visit to England and the United States already has borne fruit in a decision of the Chinese government to gradually to Anglicize the Chinese people, at least as far as their language is concerned. The Peking government recently issued instructions to the various viceroys and governors of provinces of the empire to establish schools for the teaching of the English language and western sciences in all the principal cities of the country. According to the wording of one clause in the general instructions, the reason for this is that China, in order to keep herself on terms of equality and in touch with the great powers of Europe, "must educate the masses and encourage inventive genius and foreign learning among her people, together with that love of country and home and that devoted patriotism so conspicuously engrained in all the hearts of those who have studied languages and sciences."

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M. CLEMENCEAU ILL.
Paris, Dec. 28.—M. Clemenceau, the distinguished statesman, is seriously ill. He was born in 1841, and in 1883 ran against M. Meine for the presidency of the chamber of deputies, receiving 168 votes out of the 488 cast, who was then declared elected on account of seniority.

HAS A LOOK OF SOLVENCY.
Turkish Budget Estimates Show Assets Above Expenditures.

Constantinople, Dec. 28.—It is announced today that the Budget estimates for 1897 show that the assets exceed the expenditures by \$2,000 Turkish pounds. This result has been brought about by reducing the war estimates 1,000,000 Turkish pounds, by making economies in other departments, and by increasing the tithes.

LINE THROUGH MANCHURIA.
And the Advantage the Building of It Will Give to Russia.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—The construction of the Siberian railroad undertaken by the Russian government, starting from the point on the river where the Siberian road joins the Trans-Baikal line, and terminating at Nikolai, south of the Ussuri line. Of this proposed new line 1,425 out of the total of 1,820 miles are in Chinese territory. The ministerial press points out that this line will make Russia the intermediary of peaceful civilization between Europe and Asia.

IRELAND IS OVERTAKEN.
And There is a Meeting at the Mansion House to Protest Against It.

Dublin, Dec. 28.—There was a large meeting at the Mansion House this afternoon, the lord mayor presiding, to protest against the overtaxation of Ireland, as disclosed by the royal commission on the financial relations between England and Ireland. The report showed that Ireland is now overtaxed to the amount of 2,700,000 pounds (\$13,750,000) annually, on the ground that the future of the island is in the hands of the British and Protestant archbishops, John Dillon, T. M. Healy, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the leading merchants of this city.

Resolutions were passed demanding that the government remedy the injustice done to Ireland in the matter of taxation.

IRISH BOG'S STRANGE ACTION.
Moves Several Miles From Its Place and Overwhelms Ten Persons.

Dublin, Dec. 28.—A family of ten persons and a number of cattle have been engulfed by the subsiding of a bog of 100 acres near Castle Island, County Kerry. It is stated that other persons were drowned at the same time and place.

The subsidence of the bog near Castle Island, County Kerry, seems to have been an extraordinary affair. There were terrible storms through the night and the people, residing in the neighborhood of the district were alarmed by an unusual rumbling, which they feared was caused by an earthquake.

The bog, which was believed to be thirty feet deep, and which had long supplied the whole neighborhood with peat, was moved for several miles along an old water course, filling a quarry twenty feet deep on the way, and doing a deal of damage.

At the Donnelly homestead ten persons were completely disappeared, leaving no trace.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.
Nearly Fifteen Hundred Deaths Reported up to Date.

Bombay, Dec. 28.—The bubonic plague is increasing, there having been 2,664 cases and 1,494 deaths from that cause up to date. The exodus from the city has been arrested, and the natives with martial law unless they conform with the sanitary regulations.

UNDE CLERICAL INFLUENCE.
Charged in an Interesting Election Contest Case in Canada.

New York, Dec. 28.—A special dispatch from Montreal to the Evening Post says: A very exciting election case will come up for hearing at this time, in this province, tomorrow. The case will be principally hinged on undue clerical influence, and Bishop Lafleche of Three Rivers, and seventeen of his curates and priests, are charged with having used their influence, amounting virtually to intimidation. It is charged that they delivered sermons from the pulpit declaring that the Liberal party was composed of impious, revolutionary men and threatening the faithful with spiritual penalties if they voted for the Liberal candidates. The case is exciting much interest in political circles, and it is the first in this Catholic province in which the actions of a bishop and his clergy have been challenged.

DEFIES THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
La Patrie, of Montreal Comes Out With Two Columns of Liberalism.

Montreal, Dec. 28.—La Patrie of this city, comes out tonight with a two-column defense of the Catholic church, in which it calls upon all Liberal Catholics to revolt. It calls the communication the beginning of a war to the death, and offers to furnish all its financial and intellectual resources to aid in the war. The article was written by the proprietor of the paper, ex-Mayor Honore Beaudry.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A special from St. Paul Minn., says: Leonard Beach, paying teller of the suspended Bank of Chicago, has disappeared. There is a small discrepancy in his accounts.

MISS WILLARD'S HEALTH.
Has Never Been Such as to Cause Alarm.

Castle, N. Y., Dec. 28.—In answer to the many inquiries as to the health of Miss Frances E. Willard, Dr. C. A. Greene, her physician, has authorized the publication of a statement to the effect that Miss Willard has constantly improved in health and is now very much better than she was when she returned from England. She has at no time suffered any relapse, and all the campaign work that she has abandoned is the giving up of her proposed trip to California. There has at no time been any collapse of her vital or mental energy.

ON THE FOOTBALL TEAM.—"Brigley claims to be a great leader." "He has you get him at a free lance club in Detroit Free Press."

PAPERS ARE SAVAGE

HAVANA JOURNALS RESENT YANKEE INTERFERENCE.

Their Snarling Becomes Sharper and Sharper as the Tide of American Sympathy Rises Higher and as Loss and Loss of Respect is Paid to What Spain Likes to Think About Anything—Attacks in the Suburbs of Havana Now of Daily Occurrence—The Three Friends—Sanguinity—Formal Sentence.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 28.—The Commercial-Tribune's special from Key West says: The Havana morning papers yesterday are savage in tone against the United States, especially against the policy that permits filibustering steamers to leave port, and also the eagerness of the American press to print "anything to discredit Spain," as they put it. The story of the Three Friends' expedition, as printed in New York, is used as the text. "La Lucha is especially bitter and sarcastic in its comments, stating that the 'mercenary, lying press is to blame for half the war troubles.'"

The attacks upon the suburbs in and around Havana have become a common affair now. Saturday night the firing could be heard in the city proper, while the fires from burning buildings could easily be seen. The officials sent out extra troops yesterday for guard duty.

Advices from Artemisa report desultory fighting, as Rivera's band has made several dashes at the Spanish columns, in two instances inflicting considerable losses.

Colonel San Martin's troops were forced back Saturday morning by a strong force of insurgents, who drove them half a mile, and reinforcements arrived and turned the tide of battle.

A fight is reported to have occurred near Pinar del Rio City Friday, which is claimed by the Spanish as a victory, they reporting that they cut to pieces a large insurgent band.

The battalion of Cuenca, near Matanzas, was set upon Thursday by a large Cuban force and, after a retreat under the guns of the fort at Matanzas, they lost twenty-six men wounded and killed, the Cuban loss being about the same. The Spanish lost their field equipment of tents, and many arms and small cannon.

THE THREE FRIENDS.
Washington, Dec. 28.—It is reported that when the alleged filibustering craft, Three Friends, arrived at Jacksonville, whether it is bound in charge of a customs officer, she will be libeled for violation of the neutrality laws. An important point in connection with the case, it is said, will depend upon whether or not the Three Friends had a gun mounted aboard her, the offense in this event being much graver than if otherwise. The Spanish claim that the field equipment of tents, and many arms and small cannon.

SANGUINITY SENTENCED.
Havana, Dec. 28.—Julio Sanguinity, the American citizen who was arrested in 1895 charged with conspiring against the government and who was sentenced by court martial to life imprisonment, and who appealed and obtained a civil trial which has been going on for some time, was formally sentenced today to imprisonment for life and to pay half the expenses of his trial. He was subsequently declared insolvent.

Sanguinity's lawyer made an appeal to the supreme tribunal of abrogation on the ground of errors in the evidence, in the proceedings and in the law bearing on the prisoner's case.

PERFECTLY SHOCKING, NO DOUBT.
Something New in Theatrical Advertising About to be Sprung.

New York, Dec. 28.—Isabelle Everson, the actress, has brought suit for \$5,000 against T. Henry French, the theatrical manager. Miss Everson is in the west supporting Henry E. Dixey in Charles Frohman's thoroughbred company. In the evening and summer of 1895, French and Miss Everson were together a great deal, and it was announced in the newspapers that they were engaged to be married. She, however, married Almy H. Cooper, now dead.

The liveliest interest has been excited as to the nature of Mrs. French's obligation to Miss Everson. The plaintiff's attorney said today that the case was a matter of the relations between the two women before their marriage to Cooper. The case will have plenty of sensational features when it comes to trial. The action in the case dates from the time that Isabelle Everson was on the stage, before her marriage. It is not an ordinary suit for breach of promise, either. In fact, it is one of those cases the nature of which it is wisest to keep a secret.

CASTORIA.
The famous remedy for all ailments.

WROOMAN-SCOTT WEDDINGS.
St. Louis Experiences the Joys of a Brilliant Wedding.

St. Louis, Dec. 28.—Probably the most notable social events of the season in St. Louis was the wedding this evening of Miss Julia Scott to Mr. Carl Wrooman, of Baltimore, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles S. Brownell, of No. 4102 Westminster Place. Rev. Frank B. Wrooman of Chicago, a brother of the groom, was the officiating clergyman.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. and the late Matthew T. Scott of Lexington, Ky., and a niece of Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson. Mr. Wrooman, a Harvard graduate, and ex-president of the International Debating Society, is one of the six Wrooman brothers, who are well known as orators.

Vice-President Stevenson gave the bride away. A reception followed the wedding ceremony, at which quite a number of prominent people were present. The guests from out of the city included Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Louis Y. Stevenson and Miss Jane Fuller, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, all of Washington, D. C.; General and Mrs. John O. Black and daughter, of Chicago; Donna Marie Scott-Uda, and Signorina Uda, of Naples, Italy.

A reception was given this afternoon from 12 to 1 o'clock by Mrs. Carl Wrooman, regent of the St. Louis chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, and president of the national organization of the D. A. R. The Colonial dames and daughters were out in full force. Vice-President Stevenson spent a comparatively quiet day.

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ON THE FOOTBALL TEAM.—"Brigley claims to be a great leader." "He has you get him at a free lance club in Detroit Free Press."



Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco
Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.



A wholesale paper dealer in New York City relates that his first experience with Ripans Tabules began 18 months ago. Prior to that he could not recall a time when he was not troubled with constipation. Nothing gave more than temporary relief; but, since taking

Ripans Tabules

nobody has had more perfect digestive organs than he. The bowels perform their functions with regularity; there is no distress after eating, no headache, no heartburn, no dizziness—nothing of a dyspeptic nature. The same gentleman also relates that "if he occasionally stays a little too late at the club and meets convivial companions, a Tabule taken before going to bed wards off every unpleasant after effect."

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